

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 49 of 1884.]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 6th December 1884.



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| The permanent settlement of land all over India | ib. |
| The Municipal Enquiry Commission | ib. |
| Mr. Walker's case | ib. |
| The appointment of Mr. White as Director of Public Instruction of the North-Western Provinces | ib. |
| Inconvenience of native railway passengers | ib. |
| The cattle pound at Magurah | 1476 |
| Dacoity and failure of crops in Rungpore | ib. |
| Distress in Majida | ib. |
| Mr. Weekes and Mohur Gope's case | ib. |
| Injustice and oppression in criminal trials | 1477 |
| A case of assault | ib. |
| Lord Ripon and the British Indian Association | ib. |
| Municipal elections in the mofussil | ib. |
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| The complaints of Paratal | ib. |
| The Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway | ib. |
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| Cruelties in the Presidency Jail | ib. |
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| Mr. Thompson's visit to Beerbhoom | ib. |
| The late Mr. Fawcett | ib. |
| Condition of a road in Balasore | ib. |
| Municipal elections in Balasore | ib. |
| The Orissa Association explaining municipal rules to rate-payers | ib. |
| Medical attendance on clerks | ib. |
| Cultivation of ganja in Mayurbhunj | ib. |
| Orissa canal oppression | ib. |
| Municipal elections in Balasore | ib. |
| Municipal election rules | 1482 |
| The Rajah of Nilgiri | ib. |

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Reported number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| BENGALI. | | | | |
| <i>Fortnightly.</i> | | | | |
| 1 | " Sansodhini " | Chittagong | 700 | |
| 2 | " Tripurá Vártávaha " | Comillah | ..... |  |
| 3 | " Prem Pracháriní " | Nawabgunge, Barrackpore. | ..... |  |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 4 | " Alok " | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 5 | " Ananda Bazar Patriká " | Ditto | 700 | 1st December 1884. |
| 6 | " Arya Darpan " | Ditto | 102 | 28th November 1884. |
| 7 | " Bangabásí " | Ditto | 12,000 | 29th ditto. |
| 8 | " Bárta báha " | Pubna | ..... |  |
| 9 | " Bhárat Hitaishí " | Burrusal | 450 | |
| 10 | " Bhárat Mihir " | Mymensingh | 625 | |
| 11 | " Bardwán Sanjivani " | Burdwan | 296 | |
| 12 | " Bikrampore Patriká " | Dacca | 756 | |
| 13 | " Cháruvártá " | Sherepore, Mymensingh | 529 | |
| 14 | " Dacca Prakásh " | Dacca | 425 | 30th November 1884. |
| 15 | " Education Gazette " | Hooghly | 800 | 28th ditto. |
| 16 | " Grámvártá Prakáshiká " | Comercolly | 500 | 29th ditto. |
| 17 | " Halisahar Prakáshiká " | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 18 | " Hindu Ranjiká " | Beauleah, Rajshahye | 200 | 26th ditto. |
| 19 | " Játiya Suhrid " | Calcutta | 700 | |
| 20 | " Medini " | Midnapore | 500 | |
| 21 | " Murshidábád Patriká " | Berhampore | 437 | |
| 22 | " Murshidábád Pratinidhi " | Ditto | ..... |  |
| 23 | " Navavibhákar " | Calcutta | 850 | 1st December 1884. |
| 24 | " Paridarshak " | Sylhet | 440 | |
| 25 | " Prajá Bandhu " | Chandernagore | 900 | 28th November 1884. |
| 26 | " Prántavásí " | Chittagong | 600 | |
| 27 | " Pratikár " | Berhampore | 600 | 28th ditto. |
| 28 | " Rajshahye Samvád " | Beauleah | ..... |  |
| 29 | " Rungpore Dik Prakásh " | Kakiná, Rungpore | 220 | 27th ditto. |
| 30 | " Sádháraní " | Calcutta | 500 | 30th ditto. |
| 31 | " Sahachár " | Ditto | 500 | 26th ditto. |
| 32 | " Samaya " | Ditto | 1,500 | 1st December 1884. |
| 33 | " Sanjivani " | Ditto | 4,000 | 29th November 1884. |
| 34 | " Sáraswat Patra " | Dacca | 345 | |
| 35 | " Shakti " | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 36 | " Som Prakásh " | Changripottá, 24-Perghs. | 1,000 | 1st December 1884. |
| 37 | " Sulabha Samachár " | Calcutta | 3,000 | 22nd and 29th November 1884. |
| 38 | " Surabhi " | Ditto | 700 | 2nd December 1884. |
| 39 | " Udbodhan " | Ditto | ..... |  |
| <i>Daily.</i> | | | | |
| 40 | " Dainik Vártá " | Calcutta | 450 | [1884. |
| 41 | " Samvád Prabhákar " | Ditto | 225 | 22nd to 29th Nov. & 1st, 2nd, 4th Dec. |
| 42 | " Samvád Púrnachandrodaya " | Ditto | 300 | 28th & 29th Nov., & 1st to 5th Dec. 1884. |
| 43 | " Samachár Chandriká " | Ditto | 625 | 27th & 29th Nov. & 1st, 2nd, 4th & 5th December 1884. [1884. |
| 44 | " Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká " | Ditto | 520 | 26th to 29th Nov., & 1st to 5th Dec. |
| 45 | " Prabháti " | Ditto | 1,000 | 28th Nov., & 1st & 3rd to 6th Dec. 1884. |
| ENGLISH AND URDU. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 46 | " Urdu Guide " | Calcutta | 365 | 29th November 1884. |
| HINDI. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 47 | " Behar Bandhu " | Bankipore | ..... |  |
| 48 | " Bhárat Mitra " | Calcutta | 1,500 | 27th ditto. |
| 49 | " Sár Sudhánidhi " | Ditto | 500 | 1st December 1884. |
| 50 | " Uchit Baktá " | Ditto | 300 | 29th November 1884. |
| 51 | " Hindi Samachár " | Bhagulpore | 700 | |
| PERSIAN. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 52 | " Jám-Jahan-numá " | Calcutta | 250 | |
| URDU. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 53 | " Gauhur " | Calcutta | 100 | |
| 64 | " Sharaf-ul-Akhbar " | Behar | 250 | |
| <i>Bi-weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 55 | " Akhbar-i-darusaltanat " | Calcutta | 340 | |
| ASSAMESE. | | | | |
| <i>Monthly.</i> | | | | |
| 56 | " Assam Vilásini " | Sibsagar | ..... |  |
| 57 | " Assam News " | Ditto | 450 | |
| URIYA. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 58 | " Utkal Dipiká " | Cuttack | 250 | 15th November 1884. |
| 59 | " Utkal Darpan " | Balasore | 200 | |
| 60 | " Balasore Samvad Váhika " | Ditto | 116 | 18th ditto. |
| <i>Monthly.</i> | | | | |
| 61 | " Sebaka " | Cuttack | 200 | |
| 62 | " Taraka " | Ditto | ..... |  |
| HINDI. | | | | |
| <i>Montly.</i> | | | | |
| 63 | " Kshatriya Patrika " | Patna | 400 | |
| <i>Fortnightly.</i> | | | | |
| 64 | " Chumprun Hitakari " | Bettia | ..... |  |

POLITICAL.

UCHIT VAKTA,
Nov. 29th, 1884.

The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 29th November, says that the English should conciliate the Native Princes and the native population of India. They should try to reform

The Native Princes.
the administration of the Native States and to appoint Residents who will not interfere in the Government of those States. The Native Princes have often helped the English in great emergencies, and so they should be treated with proper respect and consideration. The native population can be conciliated by a repeal of the Arms Act and by an impartial administration of justice and by impartial distribution of State offices without any distinction of color.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 1st, 1884.

2. The *Ananda Bázár Patriká*, of the 1st December, remarks that though no calamity has as yet befallen the members of the Boundary Commission in

The Boundary Commission.
Afghanistan still it will not be possible to speak of their work as a success until they shall have safely returned to India.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

3. The same paper remarks that the condition of the Mysore State is very deplorable. The treasury is empty.

Mysore.
The Maharajah is indebted to the British Government to the tune of a crore of rupees, for which he has to pay to it interest amounting to four and a half lakhs of rupees a year. Besides this, he has to pay an annual tribute of twenty-four and a half lakhs to the British Government, which again, it is said, contemplates increasing it. The Maharajah is exceedingly embarrassed, and it is rumoured that unless a portion of the debt is remitted, he will retire on an annual pension. If this should be the case, remarks the writer, Government need not adopt any other measure to bring about the desired result.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

4. Referring to the recognition by Government of the title of

The Maharajah of Susang.
Maharajah conferred upon the zemindar of Susang as an hereditary distinction, the same paper says that this is much like pouring water on the head of a tree after cutting it at its root. What is the good of conferring a title of distinction on him after he has been ruined? The title becomes a positive infliction when there is no estate left to the recipient. If Government really desires to favour the Maharajah, it should restore to him the forests and other property of which it has dispossessed him? But will it do so?

SURABHI
Dec. 2nd, 1884.

5. The *Surabhi*, of the 2nd December, says that the Maharajah of

The Maharajah of Kashmir.
Kashmir should prove that the accusations made against him by Englishmen are false. Englishmen are taking advantage of the carelessness of native princes to fulfil their own evil purposes.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Nov. 22nd, 1884.

6. The *Sulabh Samáchár*, of the 22nd November, says that the prospects of crops in the vicinity of Burdwan are very gloomy. Many poor men have already Scarcity in Burdwan.
left their native villages in consequence of want of food. The people in this part of the country are agriculturists. The scanty harvests of two successive years have reduced them to great poverty.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Nov. 24th, 1884.

7. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 24th November, says that no Viceroy

Lord Ripon.
ever deserved so much respect as Lord Ripon. All sections of the community vie with each other in showing their respect to him. India will ever be obliged to England if she can send two or three Lord Ripons successively. But the respect paid to Lord Ripon has become an eyesore to the *Englishman* and the

Pioneer. The *Pioneer* characterises these demonstrations in honour of Lord Ripon as flatteries, and the *Englishman* says that these are directed against the Anglo-Indians.

8. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 26th November, says that the people of Bengal are grateful to Mr. Thompson for introducing the new Municipal Act, though

The Municipal elections.
he has done so rather tardily. The result of the recent municipal elections would have been much more satisfactory had the rules for elections been published a little earlier. The writer hopes that Mr. Thompson will pass the Self-Government Bill into law and introduce it in these provinces without much delay.

9. The same paper says that before the arrival of Lord Ripon the people had very little hope of justice being done to them. Lord Ripon revived their

Lord Ripon.
hopes: the repeal of the Press Act resuscitated political life in India. People have become very glad on obtaining the right of governing themselves. The Proclamation of Her Majesty has been vindicated, and the English nation has become an object of respect with the people of this country.

10. The *Sahachar*, of the 26th November, says that Government has done a real good by establishing the Court of Wards for the benefit of the minor sons of

Arrears of rent in the estates of the deceased zemindars. Many of the old class of zemindars in this country place themselves in difficulties by extravagant expenditure, but by the establishment of the Court of Wards many minor zemindars have been saved from ruin. The Maharajah of Durbhunga is a case in point. Referring to the large arrears of rent in the estates under the Court of Wards, the writer says that the Board of Revenue has rightly attributed the arrears to the exorbitant rate of rent charged by the zemindars. For this reason there are arrears amounting to 60 lakhs of rupees in the Satkhira estate, which has a rental of less than 8 lakhs and arrears of 11 lakhs in the Srinagar estate, which has a rental of only two and a half lakhs. The writer says that owing to the exorbitant rate charged by the zemindars, the ryots can never clear their debt to them. Though the zemindars enhance rent by four or six times they cannot pay the revenue due to Government. The reason of this is that the zemindars do not at all look to their estates. The condition of the cultivators generally is very miserable. The writer says that the Lieutenant-Governor has recommended the following course for the realization of the arrears of rent:—(1) that claims to such arrears as cannot be realized should be given up, and that good arrangements should be made for realizing such arrears as can be realized. Few zemindars of Bengal and Behar, says the writer, will pay heed to the above instructions of Mr. Thompson. The writer says that the zemindars can increase their income by making the waste lands in their estates fit for habitation. But the writer has been surprised to see in the Sonthal Pergunnahs that the officials do not desire that ryots should settle in and improve waste lands.

11. The same paper says that the *Englishman* and other Anglo-

The Anglo-Indian papers and the Indian newspapers which are hostile to the reception of Lord Ripon.

natives and desire that they should be treated like slaves are saying that the reception of Lord Ripon all over the country is due to the wire-pulling of some agitators in Calcutta. The Editor says that this statement is completely false. In making the above statement those papers have forgotten that they had said that the country does not regard what the agitators of Calcutta say. Those papers now say that Bengali agitators have the power of moving the whole of India. The writer says that papers like the *Englishman* could never have existed in Canada or Australia even for two months if they had abused the people of

those countries in the manner in which they are abusing Bengalis. The Nawabs of Aligurh would never have carried Lord Ripon on their shoulders if they had not admired him heartily. Has a man like Sir T. Madhab Rao said that one word of Lord Ripon has more power than ten thousand bayonets at the request of others? The people's reverence for Lord Ripon is genuine. The *Times* has said that India, which has been conquered by the sword, should be maintained by the sword. There cannot be a more erroneous policy than that recommended by the *Times*. Ireland has become disaffected owing to the adoption of the above policy. Every one knows the difficulties with which Lord Ripon had to contend in introducing his noble measures. The writer says that the people can disregard the opinion of the *Hindu Patriot* regarding the reception of Lord Ripon.

12. The same paper says that Mr. Tayler has, after full enquiry, come to the conclusion that the Aranghata collision occurred owing to the fault of the

The Aranghata accident.
driver Cummings, who was asleep and consequently did not notice the signal of danger. The Editor is glad that Mr. Tayler has declared the station-master innocent. But he does not like Mr. Tayler consider the guard innocent. The guard should have ascertained whether the driver was awake or not by ringing the bell by pulling the string. The Editor thinks that the guard, too, was asleep at the time.

13. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 27th November, attributes the poverty of the people of Bengal to over-taxation, famines, storms, inundations, and

Poverty of Bengal.
plagues. People are anxious only to obtain service, and enough is done to encourage place-hunters, but nothing is done to encourage agriculture, commerce or manufactures. Not even a single manufactory has yet been established by an educated native of this country. The people depend on foreigners even for pins. Bengal is never likely to prosper until its wealthy and educated men following the example of the people of Bombay learn to value independent ways of acquiring livelihood.

14. A correspondent writing to the same paper from Ghoramara says that in the part of the country in which he lives there are men who cannot procure even a single meal in two days. They have become so lean and weak that if they continue in this condition they will soon die of starvation.

15. The *Bharat Mitra*, of the 27th November, is surprised to find that Mr. Thompson takes no notice of the cruelties practised in the Presidency Jail where many people have died on account of the hard treatment to which they were subjected by the new Superintendent.

16. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 28th November, says that the people all over the country are anxious to show their respect to Lord Ripon. There is not a single village or a single town which is not sending an address to His Lordship. The Magistrate of Agra tried to stem the torrent of popular enthusiasm, but his efforts proved unavailing.

17. The *Education Gazette*, of the 28th November, says that in spite of what the Anglo-Indians may say there is no doubt that Lord Ripon is a great friend of India. It is extremely difficult to do good when one is surrounded by enemies on all sides. Had he not been opposed, Lord Ripon could have carried out all his intentions. Still what he has done is enough to endear him to the people of Bengal who compare his reign with that of Rama.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 26th, 1884.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Nov. 27th, 1884.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

BHARAT MITRA,
Nov. 27th, 1884.

ARYA DARPAN,
Nov. 28th 1884.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Nov. 28th, 1884.

PRATIKAR,
Nov. 28th, 1884.

18. The *Pratikár*, of the 28th November, is glad to notice that Baboo Patiram Baugji, the Assistant General Manager of Moorshedabad, who is a man of

considerable ability, has been appointed manager of the Sambalpore estate. The writer hopes that his place at Moorshedabad will be given to Baboo Saradacharan Bhattacharjya, the law clerk of Baboo Ashutosh Nath Rai's estate. Baboo Saradacharan is an able man.

PRATIKAR.

19. The same paper condemns the practice of some civilians of taking with them some of their old amla when they are transferred. The practice is

dying out. But Mr. Larmine tried to get his favourite amla transferred from Burdwan to Orissa. This practice is objectionable, inasmuch as it throws many persons out of employment in order to provide for the new comers.

PRATIKAR.

20. The same paper says that Mr. Blunt came out to India and mixed with all classes of men. He has given a true account of the treatment the natives

receive at the hands of Europeans. Noble-minded men like Mr. Blunt often do a great service to India by exposing the faults of the British Administration in this country. The natives are accused of not mixing with Europeans. But they are not allowed to mix in European society. The natives are not disloyal. They are loyal to their rulers, but they cannot honour the demons. There are few Judges who allow Moonsifs to sit in their presence. There are few Magistrates who allow their deputies to have chairs when they come to visit them. Even European ladies do not care to mix with native females.

PRATIKAR.

21. The same paper says that the elections in the district of Moorshedabad took place on the 25th of November. Elections in Berhampore.

The writer thanks Lord Ripon for the introduction of the elective system in this country. Anglo-Indians are of opinion that India is not yet ripe for that system. But they would have been able to find how erroneous their opinion was if they had come to Berhampore a day or two before the elections. It is of course difficult to make people understand their interest, but when they once understand it they never forget it. The writer was glad that the agitation on the subject of the elections was so genuine. Those who apprehended that the voters would not come to the polling place will be glad to hear that about 75 per cent. of the voters were present. Considering that this is the first election it can be pronounced a complete success. The writer is sorry that in a place so largely inhabited by Mahomedans as Berhampore not a single Mahomedan has been returned. He therefore asks Government to appoint one of the two unsuccessful Mahomedan candidates as a Commissioner.

PRAJABANDHU,
Nov. 29th, 1884.

22. The *Irajábandhu*, of the 25th November, says that the people of India are not in the habit of forgetting benefits. The gratitude of the Indian people. It is this national instinct which prompts them to show such marked signs of their respect and esteem to Lord Ripon at all places on his way back from the hills.

PRAJABANDHU.

23. The same paper says that the *Pioneer* accuses Lord Ripon of disrespecting the opinions of those who manage the affairs of England in India, of disregarding the opinions of civilians and even of the Members of his own Council. If any one expressed views contrary to his own, he thanked him and endeavoured to bring him to his own opinion. None but Major Baring was a man after his own heart. The writer says that these may appear as faults to the *Pioneer*, but that these are his best qualities. Lord Ripon understands better than anybody else how to increase the respect felt by the people for the British Government.

24. The same paper says that Englishmen may say anything to Lord Ripon. The writer can tolerate all that.

The Hindu Patriot and Lord Ripon. But it is a matter of great regret that the *Hindu Patriot* does not find anything good in Lord Ripon. Its hostility to Lord Ripon is owing to the fact that he supports the Tenancy Bill. The objection raised by the *Hindu Patriot* against the Tenancy Bill is not that it will ruin the zemindar, but that it will ruin the ryot. The writer is surprised to find that the *Hindu Patriot*, though an organ of the zemindars, has so suddenly become an advocate of the ryots.

PRAJABANDHU,
Nov. 25th, 1884.

25. The same paper says that an analysis of the English character will show that Englishmen are anxious for their physical as well as their moral development; that

their patriotism is stronger than that of any other nation; and that danger only increases their enthusiasm. Failure never daunts an Englishman. He never loses sight of the object of his pursuit. He is quite prepared to devote his life to the attainment of his object.

PRAJABANDHU.

26. The same paper is glad to notice that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor understands that the Police is given to oppression. If the highhandedness of the

Police is allowed to increase, people are not likely to prosper. It should be put down at once. The attention of the Government should be directed to the improvement of the position of Police officers, so that a large number of educated men may get themselves admitted into the department. If Police officers are better paid, they will not be so open to bribery and corruption. Mr. Thompson should not be indifferent to this matter.

PRAJABANDHU.

27. The same paper contains a poem from the pen of a lady correspondent headed "Farewell to Lord Ripon."

Farewell to Lord Ripon. India is described as an old and miserable woman, who has survived the oppression committed on her during eight centuries of Moslem rule. She recalls the glories of the past, recounts the names of her heroes, poets and chaste daughters, and expatiates on her former wealth, grandeur, and reputation. She is thankful that the English delivered her from Moslem domination. To Lord Ripon she is grateful for the manifold good he has done her, and refers to the termination of the Afghan War, the repeal of the Press Act, the introduction of Local Self-Government, and to Lord Ripon's general righteous administration, and to what His Excellency has suffered for her sake. She is, however, apprehensive of the future. Russia is at the door of Cabul. Famine, untimely deaths, and dolorous outcries of the people have begun to be perceived. Mr. Thompson is harassing Bengal. She blesses Lord Ripon, and bids him farewell with tears in her eyes, the only wealth she has now left.

PRAJABANDHU.

28. The *Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 28th November, says that no nation is so loyal as the Bengali. But the Government is so much afraid of Bengalis that it cannot entrust them with arms. The Arms Act has deprived them of all sorts of arms, and this has made them an easy prey to wild animals, which carry away an increasing number of men and domestic animals every year. The Government should repeal the Arms Act.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA
Nov. 28th, 1884.

29. The *Sulabh Samáchár*, of the 29th November, approves of the selection of Moulvi Abdul Jabbar as a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Nov. 29th, 1884.

30. The same paper complains of the prevalence of incendiarism at Chittagong. The houses of several respectable Brahmos have been burnt down. But the Chittagong police is unable to detect the authors of the mischief.

SULABH SAMACHAR.

Incendiarism at Chittagong.

SULASH SAMACHAR,
Nov. 29th, 1884.

31. The same paper complains that since the transfer of the Eastern Bengal Railway line to Government, the passengers going by the steamers to Dacca and Narainganj have been put to very great inconvenience. Formerly, tickets were to be had in the steamer, but now-a-days they have to be purchased at the stations. This rule again applies only to Goalundo, Narainganj, and Dacca, and not to other places. No light is given in the third class compartments of the steamers, and this also causes serious inconvenience.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Nov. 29th, 1884.

32. The *Gramvártá Prakáshiká*, of the 29th November, says that the apprehension of the *St. James's Gazette* and of the *Times* that the people of India will rise against England on the advance of Russia is entirely groundless. If righteous men are appointed rulers, all will go on well. The opinions of the writer in the *St. James's Gazette* are all immature. He is wanting in far-sightedness. He has abused the natives for nothing. He prophesies that India will rise against the English. Nothing can be more childish than this. The writer is trying to create a bad feeling against the natives in England, and attributes all this danger to Lord Ripon. Nothing can be more untrue than the statement that Lord Ripon has encouraged the natives in their disloyalty. The people of India should give a flat contradiction to such statements. The *Gazette* says that the natives are discontented. Indeed they are, but not against the English Government, but against the Anglo-Indians. The natives never think ill of the Empire, but they cannot tolerate that wrongs should be done under a Christian Government.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

33. The same paper is glad that Lord Ripon has succeeded in making a sort of permanent settlement of land in the temporarily-settled provinces of India. The ryots will have a permanent interest in the land, and so they will think of improving it henceforward. They will not be troubled by repeated surveys of their lands.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

The Municipal elections.

34. The same paper says that the recent municipal elections in the towns of Goalundo and Beauleah were very successful.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

Scarcity in Rajshabye.

35. The same paper says that the people residing within the jurisdiction of the thanas of Putea and Bagmara are suffering greatly from want of food.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 29th, 1884.

The departure of Lord Ripon.

36. The *Bangabási*, of the 29th November, says that every province of India is sending forth cries of loud lamentation at the approaching departure of Lord Ripon as if the household god is on the point of leaving the house. The Editor of the *Bangabási* will, in honour of Lord Ripon, increase the size of his paper by six inches, and will distribute the portrait of Lord Ripon free of cost.

BANGABASI.

Famine in Bankura.

37. The same paper says that it sent a special correspondent to Satgachhia thanna in order to know the real condition of the people. The correspondent reports that the descriptions of the famine are not a bit exaggerated. People do not really get food. In several villages they have grown exceedingly weak. But though the famine has become so terrible and destructive, still Government says that there is no danger in Bankura, no cause of

Apprehension in the thannas of Satgachhia and Khandaghosh, and that distress in Beerbboom has abated. The writer does not understand how the Commissioner of the Division fell into such an error. The error of Sir Cecil Beadon was the cause of the death of a million of natives from starvation in Orissa. The error of Lord Lytton was the cause of even a much larger number of deaths in Madras.

38. The same paper says that the members of the native press met together on previous Saturday to consider what steps should be taken to show their gratitude towards Lord Ripon. They have resolved that an address be presented to him, and they have appointed a Committee to draw up the address.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 29th, 1884.

39. The same paper says that Government is not willing to make Bengali volunteers. Bengalis paid soldiers. It does not even like to make them volunteers. Dr. Cowie, the

BANGABASI.

Deputy Surgeon-General for Bengal, went the other day to inspect the Campbell Medical School, and advised the students to apply to Government for permission to become volunteers, and promised them his support. One hundred and fifty students have accordingly made an application.

BANGABASI.

40. The same paper says that the establishment of an Agricultural Department in Bengal for two years has been

Agricultural Department in Bengal. sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India.

A model farm has been established in Shahabad under the direction of Mr. Macpherson. The Agricultural Department is not intended to make experiments in agricultural matters, but only is intended to carry out various other objects. Before experiments are taken in hand, all information on agricultural matters should be carefully collected and recorded, and for that purpose really able and experienced men should be employed. The aid of the native community sincerely interested in agriculture should also be secured for this purpose.

BANGABASI.

41. The same paper attributes the weakness of the Bengali race to three causes—*first* the climate; *second* poverty; and *third* want of physical exercise. The writer says that about 80 per cent. of Bengalis cannot procure a full diet. With the small means at their command they cannot procure milk, the first necessary of life in the province. It would be a mistake to think that temporary distress prevails in the districts of Burdwan, Beerbboom and Bankoora. The whole population there lives in a chronic state of semi-starvation.

BANGABASI.

42. The same paper gives at some length the reports of its correspondents on the subject of the scarcity in different parts of the province.

BANGABASI.

Famine in Bengal. The Ahira correspondent says that the people of the Bagdi caste, who live by fishing, are suffering greatly in every part of Burdwan. Many persons in Ahira, in thanna Satgachhia, have not even a month's provision in hand. The potato plants have been destroyed by a kind of hairy caterpillars. The prospects of the *rubbee* crop are not good.

The Fetulia correspondent of the same paper says that there are only eight or nine well-to-do families in the village; the rest are cultivators, who are greatly suffering from the scarcity.

Baboo Janakinath Sarman and others say that famine has already made its appearance in several villages in the Mantesvara thanna. The matter was reported to the Magistrate of the district in August and September.

Baboo Bamandas Bhattacharyya, writing from Kaithan, in Cutwa, says that the labouring classes of the village are in great distress for want of food.

Baboo Pearymohan Sen, writing from Palasi, in thanna Indas, in district Bankoora, says that three successive bad years have reduced the people of the village to very great poverty. If the zemindar's gomasta comes this year to attach the scanty standing crop, the raiyats will become perfectly helpless.

Baboo Haridas Mukerji says that the relief works undertaken by Government in the Rampore Hât sub-division are on the point of being closed. The famine-stricken villagers are begging from door to door, but there are very few who can afford to give a handful of rice to them.

Baboo Goshtha Vihari Datta, writing from Amudpore, in Beerbboom, says that the villagers are suffering not only from the scarcity of food and water, but also from the prevalence of malarious fever.

Baboo Nabin Chandra Mukerji, writing from Labhpore, in Beerbboom, says that not only the labouring class, but many respectable families also have become very hard pressed. They have nothing wherewith to keep their body and soul together.

Baboo Kulendraprasad Visvas says that in twelve villages in the thanna of Dulai, in the Pubna district, the yield of the *amun* crop will not be more than 12 per cent. The people are already in very great distress.

Baboo Mahim Chandra Gupta, writing from Tushbhandar, says that in several villages in the Rungpore district the distress of the people is very great. There are only a very few persons who have a small supply of food-grains.

Mr. Jamal Ali Mahamad says that distress prevails in the villages belonging to the Thakurgaon thanna on account of the failure of the *aus* crop. People are living on arum.

43. The *Sanjivani*, of the 29th November, says that Mr. Finlay, whose weakness causes a bloody feud between the Hindus and the Mussulmans every year during the *Gocharan* festival, tried his best to prevent any demonstration in honor of Lord Ripon at Agra, but in vain. This disloyal Magistrate should be dismissed from the Civil Service.

44. The same paper notices that a meeting of the members of the Native Press was held at No. 74, Dhurmatollah Street, on previous Saturday. It has been resolved that an address should be presented to Lord Ripon, and that a deputation consisting of the Editors of newspapers should wait upon him.

45. The same paper is sorry to notice the abusive language which is being used by the *Englishman* newspaper now towards Lord Ripon and again towards the natives who gave him a hearty reception. The writer says such meanness and such narrow-mindedness are unprecedented. If the *Englishman* cannot bear the idea that the natives should thrive, he can as well pack up his goods and chattels, and go home. The *Englishman* cannot bear the idea that the natives of India should honor the representative of the Queen, and says that the natives are disloyal. The *Englishman*'s loyalty is indeed something very dangerous.

46. The same paper observes that the recent ruling of the High Court that District Magistrates will not be able to exercise any revisional power over the decisions of Magistrates vested with first class powers will to a certain extent check the highhandedness of civilians.

47. The same paper says that the Mahomedans of Aligurh carried Lord Ripon on their shoulders. The Sikh Sirdars, the representatives of Delhi, Multan, Rawulpindi and Agra, and the Native Princes have honoured themselves in honouring Lord Ripon than whom a more popular ruler never came out to India. The people of Calcutta will accord His Excellency an unprecedentedly hearty reception on his arrival in the town.

SANJIVANI,
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SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

The *High Court* and the first class Magistrates.

The reception of Lord Ripon.

48. The same paper says that a coolie woman belonging to the Kachari Pukhar Garden of the Assam Tea Company was made to stand upon a box by

A planter and a coolie woman.
way of punishment for not picking leaves in a distant quarter of the garden. The woman was in the family way. She entreated the Baboo, who awarded the punishment, to excuse her, but in vain. Her husband entreated the Baboo, but he was still inexorable. A large number of coolies joined the husband in his supplications, but to no purpose. The coolies then indignantly ran to Mr. Didge to complain of the punishment inflicted by the Baboo. But Mr. Didge concluded from their appearance that they would beat him, and attacked them with his whip. The coolies proceeded to the thana, but Mr. Didge sent his own chaprasi to the thana with a letter that the coolies had attempted to assault him in his own bungalow. The Sub-Inspector told the coolies to lodge their complaint before the chief officer of the company. The case was sent up to Shibsagar. Mr. Didge was offered a chair in court. Mr. Brown, the Magistrate, punished the coolies with several months' imprisonment.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 29th, 1884.

49. The same paper publishes a long letter written in English by a respectable zemindar of Moorshedabad on the subject of the violation of a native girl by a European and her subsequent disappearance. We

The violation of a girl in Moorshedabad.
give below the main facts of the story with the substance of the editorial remarks:—Ramjibun's niece Prasanna went to a tank to draw water. She was forcibly carried off by the khansama of the European gentleman in charge of the indigo factory at Bhawanipore. She was dragged into the bed-room of that gentleman and kept there all night. Next morning she wanted to commit suicide by throwing herself in a pond, but was prevented from doing so by a servant of the Shaheb who took her back into the house of the European gentleman. From that time nobody knows where she has been kept. Poor Ramjiban went to the Raghunathpore police station and complaint against the Shahib. But he did not know that no complaint against a European could be listened to, and the police officer rejected the complained. Ramjiban went a few days later to the sub-divisional officer at Jungipore, who said that he had no power to receive the complaint. The poor man then went to Berhampore, where a native Deputy Magistrate was in charge of the district. This officer, too, said that he had no power to try the case. Ramjiban was then obliged to go in search of the Joint-Magistrate who was on tour. The correspondent remarks:—“Ramjiban brings forward charges of the most serious kind against a man, and simply because the man is a European, there is no one ready even to enquire into the matter and ascertain what the real facts are.” The zemindar correspondent seems to think that the sub-divisional officer of Jungipore and the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the district have every power to enquire into Ramjiban's complaint under section 445 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Editor condemns the conduct of both these officers, and asks the Lieutenant-Governor to punish them for shirking their duties in such a serious matter as this.

SANJIVANI.

50. The same paper notices the cruelties practised in the Presidency Jail under orders of the Superintendent of that jail. Mr. Gladstone once moved the whole of Europe, because prisoners were maltreated in the jails of Italy. But in the present instance excruciating tortures are putting an end to the lives of many hundreds of men in the jails of a country which is under his own government. The Superintendent who can practise such cruelties should be burnt alive. The ruler of Bengal is not aware of the practice of such cruelties almost at his door. Such is the civilian Government of India. The writer waits to see whether the perpetrators of these cruelties are

The oppression in the Presidency
Jail.

SANJIVANI.

adequately punished. The indignation of the writer will never be assuaged until the Superintendent is discredited and sent away from this country.

SANJIVANI,
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51. The same paper points out several irregularities in the trial of Mohur Gop in Purnea. Mr. Walker's wit-

nesses depose that Mohur had no cattle, but

the Superintendent of Police says he had. The writer does not know whom to believe. The Magistrate says that Mr. Walker brought a criminal charge against Mohur, but Mr. Walker has not done so; if he suspected anybody, he suspected his own men. Again Mr. Walker deposed that the calf was white, but the calf in question is brownish. In spite of all these material discrepancies, Mohur was convicted of theft. This is a clear case of a failure of justice. The Magistrate says that the witnesses were examined by the head-constable at Bhaora. The head-constable denies that he ever took depositions. But still the Magistrate thinks that depositions were taken, because Mr. Walker's witnesses say so. Mohur made a complaint in the thana immediately after the calf was lost about 2 years ago. The police records do not bear out this statement, and so the Magistrate has declined to believe it. He seems to have forgotten that these records are destroyed every second year. It is also a notable fact in the case that the calf in question does not bear the mark of Mr. Walker, though it was with him for such a length of time.

SANJIVANI.

52. The same paper is greatly disappointed to find that in the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition the proportion of articles prepared by the industry of native soldiers is so small. The writer is of opinion that more money is spent for the encouragement of the industry of the European soldiers than that of the native soldiers.

SANJIVANI.
The ryots of Meherpur.

53. The same paper hears from a correspondent that the ryots of Meherpur have no capital. The produce of their fields is stored in the barns of money-lenders, and they have to depend entirely on the mercy of these men. If a ryot improves his plot of land, the planters immediately seize it and sow it with indigo. For the last two years the ryots have not been able to repay the advances received from the money-lenders, and so the money-lenders too are not very well off. If the latter grow poor, the ryots will be ruined. The ryots are not likely to profit by the importation of rice, for they have nothing to pay in exchange for the imported rice. So the writer thinks that unless relief works are opened in a short time, both the ryots and laborers are likely to suffer a great deal.

SANJIVANI.

54. A correspondent writing to the same paper complains of the highhandedness of Babu Shashibhushan Datta, the Deputy Magistrate of Perojpur. Datta, the Deputy Magistrate of Perojpur in Backerganj. If anyone goes to him to file a complaint, he dismisses it even before taking regularly the deposition of the complainant. He never notes down the cases daily in the register, and often does not register many of the complaints which he has dismissed, in order that the supervising officers may not find fault with him.

SANJIVANI.

55. A correspondent writing to the same paper from Melagram in Julpiguri says that people in the immediate vicinity of Melagram are suffering greatly from want of food. There are many who cannot procure two full meals a day.

Scarcity in Melagram in Julpiguri.
Incendiarism in Chittagong.

56. A correspondent writing to the same paper from Chittagong complains of the incendiarism which prevails at that place. Many houses and especially those of the Brahmos have recently been burnt down.

57. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 30th November, is glad to notice that the rate-payers of Dacca took so much interest in the recent municipal elections. It is a good

The Municipal elections.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 30th, 1884.

sign that people of all classes went to the place appointed for holding the elections even to the detriment of their usual pursuits. The writer is sorry, however, that the best men have not been elected in all instances, and that some persons took advantage of their influence over the voters to secure the votes for themselves. Of the elected Commissioners there are some who never knew business, and there are two or three who know neither English nor Bengali.

58. The same paper does not understand what ground the apprehension of the *St. James's St. James's Gazette* has for suspecting the loyalty of the people of India. India is help-

less if her lamentations are regarded as signs of disloyalty. Russia may have her evil intentions, but why do people attempt to rouse suspicion in the breasts of Englishmen against the natives of India? The writer is sure that writing like that of the *St. James's Gazette* will have no influence over Englishmen in general, but that those among them who want to govern India with the sword will pretend to be afraid. The writer is of opinion that if England governs India on the principles of justice and generosity, there is no power on earth which can shake her power.

59. The same paper is glad to notice that people all over the country are anxious to show their respect to a noble-minded and generous ruler like Lord Ripon.

The reception of Lord Ripon.

DACCA PRAKASH.

60. The same paper notices that one John Browne, a debtor, was put into the jail. On the day appointed for his release from the jail, a creditor of John Browne sent court peons to the gate of the jail to arrest him. But the Jailor sent these men away, detained the prisoner for some time in his office, and then allowed him to go in a carriage brought to the door of the jail.

61. A correspondent writing to the same paper from Salap in Pubna says that the remissness of the Postal Overseer has put the people of Salap to great inconvenience. The Calcutta mails used to reach the place at 4 P.M., but now they reach it at 9 P.M.

Complaints from Salap.

DACCA PRAKASH.

62. The same correspondent says that the yield of the *aus* crop was very scanty. The want of rain has prevented even the sowing of the winter crop.

Failure of crops.

DACCA PRAKASH.

Unless Government comes forward to relieve poor people, their sufferings will reach the climax.

63. The *Sádháraní* of the 30th November, says that far-sighted India and the federation of the statesmen are making efforts for the federation of the British Empire. The Editor does not know whether these efforts will be successful. But he is sure that India far from being benefited will be injured by that measure. Now England alone is sucking dry the life-blood of India, but if the federation takes place, her colonies also will join in the act of sucking. India will not be able to bear such sucking for many days.

64. The same paper says that respect is being shown to Lord Ripon in Anglo-Indian papers and the reception of Lord Ripon. every part of India. This enthusiasm for Lord Ripon will greatly benefit India. The *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, and the followers of Mr. Keswick remained silent so long as the *Hindu Patriot* did not oppose the movement for the reception of Lord Ripon. But the opposition of the *Hindu Patriot* has encouraged them. They are now saying that men of wealth and culture have not joined the movement, and that only the common people are enthusiastic in the reception of Lord Ripon. The Editor says that the

SADHARANI,
Nov. 30th, 1884.

SADHARANI.

picked men of Bengal have joined the movement. The native Judge of the High Court, the Standing Counsel, well known pleaders, and men like Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, Dr. K. M. Banerjea, and Babus Shambhu Chandra Mukerjea, Chandranath Bose, Dijendronath Tagore, and Kissory Mohun Chatterjea have joined the movement. How many men are there among the Anglo-Indians and among the natives who have not joined the movement who equal the above-named gentlemen in attainments ?

SADHARANI,
Nov. 30th, 1884.

65. The same paper says that many persons are now found to observe Indians and trade.

that Bengalis should give up service which is nothing better than slavery, and engage in

trade. But the above advice is not wise. Now the three highest castes of Bengal have no other means of livelihood except service. Supposing a Brahmin youth to be desirous of engaging in trade after completing his education, he will require capital and two or three years' training before he can engage in it. But where will he get the capital from, and who will support his family during the two or three years which he will have to spend in learning the trade? Thus in order to procure capital it is necessary to save money by entering some service. But the people should not enter service with the intention of always remaining in it. They should engage in trade or agriculture after saving money, but should never rest satisfied with purchasing Government securities. If this is done, Indians will become a mercantile nation after two or three generations.

SADHARANI.

66. The same paper thought that Dr. Lethbridge had put an end to the cruelty in jails. Government boasts in its reports and resolutions that the cruel treatment of prisoners is a thing of the past. But an Englishman has exposed the horribly cruel treatment to which the prisoners are subjected in the metropolis of India. Will not the Lieutenant-Governor, asks the Editor, take steps for saving the native prisoners from this infernal cruelty? The writer cannot conceive of a punishment which will be severe enough for the sin of the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail.

SADHARANI.

67. The same paper says that the *Englishman* is disgraced. The British Indian Association and Indian Association has decided to present an address to Lord Ripon.

SADHARANI.

68. A correspondent of the same paper says that the people of Brahma Sashan in Nuddea are suffering very much from malaria.

SADHARANI.

69. Another correspondent of the same paper says that Lord Ripon's name will be remembered for having made cheap newspapers possible by repealing the Gagging Act, and by ruling that the postage of one pice will be charged for newspapers weighing 3 tollahs or under. The correspondent complains that the Bengal Government has not given effect to the noble intentions of Lord Ripon with regard to Self-government.

SOM PRakash,
Dec. 1st, 1884.

70. The *Som Prakash*, of the 1st December, says that the work of electing Commissioners for the Rajpore Municipality was satisfactorily managed. The Editor expresses his satisfaction at the enthusiasm displayed by the people on that occasion. This enthusiasm has made him hopeful of the success of Lord Ripon's measure. It is a hopeful sign that the best men have been elected as Commissioners. Nobody will have any reason for complaint if the Government nominees also prove able men.

SOM PRakash.

71. The same paper says that for some time Sanskrit learning was discouraged by Government. But now it has begun to encourage it. The Editor desires that Government should like the Hindu Princes of former times enable the

teachers of Sanskrit in the chief seats of Sanskrit learning in Bengal, such as Nuddea, Bhatpara and Triveni, to devote their life to study and teaching, by conferring on them pensions.

72. The same paper says that for a long time after the establishment of British dominion in India, the English treated natives well. But

Anglo-Indians.

times are now changed. It is not easy to recognize the Anglo-Indians of these days as the countrymen of the noble-minded Anglo-Indians of those days. It is not difficult to account for this change in the feeling of Anglo-Indians. When the British dominion was first established in India, natives were very much satisfied with British rule, which contrasted very favourably with the rule of the plundering Maharattas and the luxury-loving Musulmans. The English also treated natives well, in order to firmly establish their dominion in the newly conquered country. There was another reason for the good feeling between the English and natives at that time. Many of the officials of that time belonged to respectable families, and they entitled themselves to the reverence of natives by gentlemanly behaviour. But the Anglo-Indians of these days are very hostile to natives. Now many ignorant or half-educated Englishmen, belonging to low classes, come to this country as officials, owing to the system of appointment by the Civil Service Examination. As British dominion has now been firmly established in this country, the English no longer feel it necessary to satisfy natives by good treatment. The eyes of the natives have now been opened by English education. Natives have now begun to criticize the actions of Anglo-Indians. This is intolerable to Anglo-Indians. For this reason they have become very hostile to natives, and have lost their reverence by showing ill-feeling towards them. The Russophobia of Anglo-Indians sufficiently proves that they are objects of hatred of natives. The Anglo-Indians of former days were not at all afraid of foreign invasion, because they had confidence in the loyal natives. But the officials of these days do not command the reverence of the people. For this reason they are not confident of their loyalty. The writer says that Anglo-Indians are very much mistaken. Even now Indians very much revere the Queen and the English people. They believe that the Anglo-Indians are not types of Englishmen in England. The writer says that repeated declarations of distrust of natives by the officials may lead to the disaffection of natives, and that the fact that the English distrust natives may reach the ears of Russia. For these reasons the English should be very cautious.

73. The same paper says that natives wish the success of Baboo

Election of Baboo Lalmohun Ghose as a member of Parliament. Lalmohun Ghose in the election enterprise, because his admission into Parliament will

increase the glory of India, and especially of Bengal. The Editor says that every Indian should contribute money for enabling Baboo Lalmohun to defray the election expenses.

74. The same paper says that the famines in the country are not due to the failure of crops, but to the want of money. Even on the occasions of the most

widespread famine, rice can be obtained in the country for money. The people are generally so poor that they suffer very much if there is failure of crops in two successive years. They cannot store rice in a year of bad harvest, as they have to pay the zemindar's rent and Government taxes by selling it. For this reason they suffer very much if there is failure of crops next year also. Mr. O'Donnell has therefore recommended that taxes should not be collected from the ryots of the places where there has been failure of crops, and that the zemindars too should not realize rent. If this is done the ryots will not have to sell rice. The

SOM PRAKASH
Dec. 1st, 1884.

SOM PRAKASH.

SOM PRAKASH.

Editor urges Government to act according to Mr. O'Donnell's reasonable recommendation.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 1st, 1884.

75. A correspondent of the same paper says that the rate-payers of the Santipore Municipality displayed great enthusiasm on the occasion of the recent Municipal election in Santipore. election. This display of enthusiasm has filled the people with great hopes.

SOM PRAKASH.

The rumour about the reduction of pay of the officers of the East Indian Railway.

76. Another correspondent of the same paper, referring to the rumour in the newspapers that the salaries of the officers of the East Indian Railway will be reduced by 25 per cent. if the income from the transport of goods does not equal the former income from that source by December, asks whether the salaries of the native officers who work like slaves on salaries of 20 or 30 rupees only will be reduced, or those of the European officers who draw salaries of Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 without doing anything will also be reduced.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 1st, 1884.

77. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 1st December, says that Lord Ripon promised to put an end to the Afghan War, and to do his best to improve the agricultural and manufacturing industries of India. These promises he has fulfilled. No Viceroy ever did even the hundredth part of what Lord Ripon has done in the matter of the improvement of the agricultural and manufacturing industries of India. Natives have understood that Lord Ripon has sought to benefit all classes of Indians.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

78. The same paper says that the judicial officers will be able to manage their business smoothly if educated and honest men are appointed as amlah.

The chief fault of the amlah is that they do wrong by accepting bribes. It is true that corruption is not so common among amlah as formerly; but even now it is very common. Men without good education are seldom found honest. A man also cannot remain honest if sufficient salary is not given to him. Sir Cecil Beadon said that it was necessary to increase the salaries of the native judicial officers as well as of the amlah. Without better education, and larger salaries, says the writer, the amlah will never become honest. The Administrator-General himself says that much time of the Judges of the High Court is wasted owing to the unsystematic arrangement of papers by the amlah of the mofussil. The above injury is due to the penny-wise policy of the English. Government should increase the salaries of the amlah without the least delay.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

79. The same paper says that the expenses of schools established exclusively for the instruction of one religious sect should be borne by that sect only. For

Special education for different religious sects. this reason the Editor strenuously opposed the establishment of schools for Eurasian children by Government at the request of Archdeacon Baly. The writer does not desire that there should be separate schools for Hindus, Mussulmans, Buddhists, and Christians. Government schools and colleges should be open to all religious sects. Mr. Wilfred Blunt has said that Government should make efforts to satisfy the Mussulmans, who were the rulers of the country at one time, and whose co-religionists on the other side of the Indus are enjoying freedom. The writer does not apprehend the mischief which Mr. Blunt apprehends, but he says that Government should not dissatisfy the Mussulmans as it should not dissatisfy any other class of its subjects. The charities of Muhammad Moshein prove that Mussulmans are as charitable as Hindus. Muhammad Moshein left a vast sum for charitable purposes. But it is a matter of regret that Government has not spent the whole of that money for the improvement of his co-religionists. The writer says

that if Government spends on Mahomedan education the portion of the sum left by Muhammad Moshein which still remains, and if a subscription is raised to supplement it, arrangements can be made for introducing a system of education after the heart of the Mussulmans.

80. The writer says that the Excise Commission is not against the out-
still system but against the rules under which
it is working. The Commission desires to

The Excise Officers.
prevent the increase of drunkenness by making rigorous rules regarding the working of the system. But they have not ventured to affirm that such rigorous rules will prevent the increase of drunkenness. The Commission has said that no good will be done until the Excise Department is reformed. There are very few educated and honest men at present among the Excise officers, and especially among the lower ones. Good men will not be obtained if sufficient salary is not given.

81. The same paper says that after reading the decision of the Magis-
trate of Purneah in the case of Mohur
Gope's case.

Mohur Gope, it is of opinion that the man has been unjustly sentenced to imprisonment. Mr. Weekes has said in his judgment that the head-constable, as well as one of Mr. Walker's servants, took down the deposition of Mohur and others, and that Mohur confessed his guilt before the head-constable. But now the head-constable, Mohur and his witnesses are saying that deposition was not taken down in Mr. Walker's factory. The writer says that even if it be admitted for argument's sake that Mohur had confessed his guilt before the head-constable, he cannot be considered guilty inasmuch as the Evidence Act distinctly says that confession of guilt before the police should not be considered as a proof of the criminal's guilt. The same Act also lays down that the evidence given in one case should not be considered as valid evidence in another case. So the statement of those witnesses who said in the case of Laluram Panday that the head-constable had taken down the deposition of Mohur cannot be accepted as evidence in Mohur's case. As the Magistrate has not taken the evidence of those who gave evidence to the above effect in the case of Laluram Panday, it must be taken for granted that Mohur's deposition was not taken down by the head-constable. The Magistrate has also made use of a ridiculous argument. He has said that the submission of the paper in which Mr. Walker's man took down the deposition of Mohur Gope when the head-constable was taking it down, proves that that police officer took down Mohur's deposition. The writer says that the belief of the Magistrate is a strange thing. What the whole world believes they do not, but what the whole world disbelieves they believe. It is strange that the Magistrate has believed the paper in which Santalal, who is Mr. Walker's man, and against whose brother Mohur gave evidence, pretended to have taken down the deposition of Mohur to the head-constable as a *bonâ fide* document. The Magistrate has disbelieved Mohur's statement that he had informed the police two-and-a-half years before of the theft of his calf, and that it was noted down in the police-diary on the ground that the diary has not been found. The Magistrate must have forgotten the fact that police diaries are burnt every two years. The Magistrate's opinion about the mark on the calf's body is most ridiculous. The Magistrate has said that the calf was not marked with Mr. Walker's marks through oversight. But the writer cannot believe that 400 cows and calves were marked, and that the calf in question only was not marked. The calf also is now four years old, and was taken by Mohur to his house seven months ago. The calf might not have been marked the first year through oversight. But it is by no means probable that such oversight took place four times. On the other hand, Mr. Beamish

NAVAVIBHAKTE,
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NAVAVIBHAKTE.

has said in his report that the mark on the calf's body is the mark found on the other cows of Mohur. The writer says that Mohur's guilt has not been proved; at least there are doubts about his guilt. It being so, the Magistrate should not have punished the man upon the evidence of Mr. Walker's servants.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.
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82. The same paper says that the *Englishman* has said that the faults of the Police Department are due to the native officers, and that all its merits are due to the English and Eurasian officers.

The writer says that the *Englishman* will perceive that the faults of the police are not due to the native officers, but to the low rate of pay given them if Englishmen and Eurasians are appointed as lower officers in that department on the present small salaries. The writer endorses the *Englishman*'s opinion that the salaries of the subordinate police officers should be increased. Government should first make arrangements for maintaining the internal peace, and then think of making arrangements for defending the Empire against foreign enemies.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

83. The same paper says that it would have been well if Dr. Lethbridge, who greatly reformed the jail administration, had been present in the country

Cruelty in the jails.
now that the subjection of cruelty in the jails is being so much discussed. The *Statesman* has said that Mr. Thompson has given orders for an enquiry into the matter. The writer says that it cannot express its gladness at the news until it knows who is to make the enquiry. It is certain that the cruelty in jails will not cease so long as the system of corporal punishment is not done away with. It should be ruled that the offending prisoners should be duly punished only according to the directions of the Inspector-General of Jails or orders of the law courts.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

84. The same paper says that if Lord Dufferin only pursues the policy of Lord Ripon, he will discharge his duties satisfactorily and obey the Queen's orders.

Lord Dufferin and Lord Ripon's policy.
85. The *Samaya*, of the 1st December, corroborates the statement made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that not only the ignorant

constable but also the highly paid officers in the Police Department are prone to oppression. The constables cannot do anything unless they are supported by their superior officers. As long as superior officers will try to shield their guilty subordinates, no amount of writing will be able to lessen the oppression of the police. The police never oppresses the intelligent and the wealthy. It is hard on the poor and the illiterate. In the mofussil police officers are very much dreaded. They cannot catch the thief, but they annoy and harass the man who complains of theft, and in spite of all these faults the Inspector-General is ready to praise them. The writer says that unless educated men are admitted in the department in large numbers, reformation is impossible.

SAMAYA.

Dec. 1st, 1884.

The Bengal Police.

86. The same paper is at a loss to understand which party the *Hindu Patriot* represents at the present time. The zemindars are going to honor Lord Ripon in spite of the warning of the *Patriot*; even the British Indian Association, of which it professes to be the organ, has not taken its advice. The writer thinks that that Association has also made itself ludicrous first by resolving not to give an address to Lord Ripon and then voting an address. The want of a leader for the Association is very severely felt by the community.

87. The same paper will have no objection if Government enhances rent in the Khas Mehals on account of the rise of prices, for the country in general is benefited by an increase in the income of the State. The enhancement by Government should be in proportion to the rise of prices or to the increase of the productive power of the soil caused by the efforts of Government. Government has incurred a very large expenditure in the construction of railways, and thereby contributed to the rise of prices, and therefore it is entitled to an enhancement. The zemindar is not entitled to enhancement on this score, for he has not paid anything for improvements. If any road has been constructed, it has been constructed from the road fund to which the ryots alone have contributed. The zemindar has indeed contributed half the amount, but that is only nominal, for he takes everything from the ryot. The Government should repeal the clause relating to enhancement on account of the rise of prices.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 1st, 1884.

The Permanent Settlement of land all over India.

88. The same paper is glad to notice that Lord Ripon has passed orders for what is very much like a permanent settlement of land in the various provinces of India. This will give the ryot a right in the land he occupies, and will induce him to invest his saving in it. The zemindar alone reaps the benefit of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal; but by Lord Ripon's settlement people in general will be benefited. He has laid the people under lasting obligation by making this settlement.

89. The same paper says that the Enquiry Commission appointed by Mr. Thompson to insult the Calcutta Corporation has not yet been able to find anything wrong in the sanitary administration of the town. The evidence already taken tends to exculpate the Commissioners. This has vexed Mr. Thompson very much. He expected that many faults would be found out. The *Englishman*, which is Mr. Thompson's organ, says, that only the highly paid officers of the Corporation have been examined; the inferior officers should also be examined. The writer does not object to the examination of any one, but he is of opinion that if many Europeans are examined many natives also should be admitted.

90. The same paper gives a brief account of the two cases of Mohur *versus* Mr. Walker and of Mr. Walker *versus* Mohur. The Magistrate is wrong in deciding

Mr. Walker's case.

the case without going into evidence on behalf of Mohur, the reports of the Sub-Inspector, Inspector, and District Superintendent of Police notwithstanding. The writer hopes that Mr. Thompson will notice these irregularities in the proceedings of the Magistrate of Purneah. In the latter case the Magistrate sentenced Mohur to three months' imprisonment, though Mohur applied for postponement with a view to have the case transferred from his file.

91. The same paper condemns the appointment of Mr. White, a civilian, to the post of Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces.

The appointment of Mr. White as Director of Public Instruction of the North-Western Provinces.

The appointment of a young civilian to that high office has disappointed the hopes of many deserving men who have grown gray as Inspectors of Schools in those provinces.

92. A correspondent writing to the same paper complains that native passengers are often greatly inconvenienced for want of accommodation in railway carriages, while one or two European or Eurasians occupy whole compartments where no native is allowed to enter.

Inconvenience of native railway passengers.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 1st, 1884.

93. A correspondent of the same paper says that since the police assumed the superintendence of the cattle pound at Magura in Khulna, the owners of cattle

The cattle pound at Magura.
have been suffering much injustice. The keeper catches cows and horses from adjacent places. There are spies who bring cows and horses to the pound from distant places. These spies obtain two pice for every head of cattle they bring to the pound. There is no fixed rate of fine. The seizure of most of the cattle is not set down in the account book. Consequently no receipt is given for the fine paid for these. Government should enquire into the matter.

SAMAYA.

94. Another correspondent of the same paper complains of the prevalence of dacoity in Rungpore. He Dacoity and failure of crops in Rungpore. says that only a one-three crop will be obtained, as insects are destroying the crops in some places. The writer hopes that the special Sub-Inspector deputed in this behalf will put an end to these dacoities.

SAMAYA.

Distress in Majida.

95. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the cultivators of the village Majida in Culna have begun to work as labourers owing to failure of crops. There being too many labourers in that part, and no mill or railway near, the labourers cannot afford more than one meal a day. The correspondent says that Government will afford relief to the people as well as remove the want of water which is greatly felt in Majida during the summer, and benefit the people in other ways by giving orders for the excavation of a tank, and by the construction of two roads, one leading to Patuli and another to Purvasthali.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 1st, 1884.

96. The *Ananda Bazar Patrikā*, of the 1st December, continues its Mr. Weekes and Mohur Gope's observations on Mohur Gope's case, and Mr. case.

Weekes' decision in that case as well as in the connected cases of Mr. Walker and Santalal. Mr. Weekes' decision is characterised as being extremely absurd and inconsequential. In the case brought by Mohur Gope against Mr. Walker, the defendant was sent up on a charge of theft. Mr. Walker's chief witness Amrita had been previously declared before the police to be a thief by Mr. Walker himself. Another witness Santalal was also a defendant in a criminal case. Another witness Jagunnath was described by Mr. Walker in his deposition as a rascal. One witness only—Bhatu—has been believed by the Magistrate. But Bhatu was formerly Mr. Walker's cowherd, and was dismissed from his service for stealing. Bhatu again had deposed before the police that the calf was Mohur Gope's, while before the Magistrate he said that it belonged to Mr. Walker.

The head-constable again says that in the course of his investigations in Mohur Gope's case, he did not take down Mohur's deposition. Mohur also admits this, and Mohur's witnesses also corroborate him on the point. Santalal, on the contrary, states that before the police when it was making enquiries into the case, Mohur said that the calf was not his, but that it belonged to Mr. Walker. Now this man, Santalal, has a quarrel with the head-constable Nasiruddin, and is an adherent of Mr. Walker. Santalal, as had been repeatedly remarked, was the cause of all these troubles. As to the calf, the subject of dispute, the plaintiff, Mr. Walker, says that he cannot state that it is his, while, on the contrary, Mohur swears that it is his (Mohur's). Mr. Walker says that he himself cannot identify the calf, but that his men say that it is his. Now not one of those that say that the calf belongs to Mr. Walker is likely to know that it is his, while some of them have been described by Mr. Walker himself as being *budmashes* and thieves. On the other hand, Mohur Gope swears and his neighbours also state that

the calf is Mohur's, and none of these men is a thief or *budmash*. Mr. Walker himself admits that the calf is not found branded like his other cattle. Mohur, on the other hand, states that it is found branded like his (Mohur's) other cattle. And on this point Mohur's evidence is confirmed by that of the District Superintendent of Police.

97. The same paper dwells upon what the writer regards as the injustice and oppression attending criminal trials in this country. What else, asks the writer,

Injustice and oppression in criminal trials.
could be expected in a country where most legislators would not like to see European offenders put to trouble, where not a few Judges would like to exempt European offenders from punishment by hook or by crook, and where the chief characteristic of the system of administration was to put down the people by inspiring them with fear? It behoves the authorities to save the people from oppression attending the administration of criminal justice. If they would obtain immunity from this oppression, they might bring themselves to put up with increased taxation, increased poverty and increased demoralization, and even forego all the advantages of education. It is to be regretted that while Englishmen are ever on the alert to check oppression, no matter whether it is committed by Russians, the Sultan of Turkey or French troops in China, they do not come to know of the grievances of the people of India. Many in this country still believe that if the English nation were once made acquainted with the grievances of Indians, redress would be forthcoming, and it is this belief which keeps them alive. But the question is, how to make the English nation acquainted with the true condition of the natives. The Members of Parliament do not come to know it, because the official reports sent out from this country do not represent the true state of matters. If fortunately Baboo Lal Mohun Ghosh can succeed in getting himself returned to Parliament, the object of the people of India may be attained. In the meantime they must help themselves and make a powerful agitation against the oppression attending the administration of criminal justice in this country.

98. The same paper takes the *Englishman* to task for commenting on a case of assault which is *sub judice* committed by the Editor of the *Himalayan*

A case of assault.
Chronicle on certain composers in his press who were clamouring for arrears of pay due to them, and for arguing in favour of the defendant. The *Englishman* pleads provocation, and says that as the defendant Mr. Northam assaulted the composers because they did not stop even when told to do so by Mr. North's servants, but on the contrary belaboured the said servants with sticks, the case should be dismissed. But it is observed by this paper that if provocation were held to justify assault, not a few Englishmen would, in consequence of their frequently giving needless provocation to natives, find themselves placed in an uncomfortable position.

99. The same paper is glad to find that the efforts of the British Indian Association and their mouthpiece, the *Hindu Patriot*, to dissuade the natives of the country from giving a suitable reception to Lord Ripon,

Lord Ripon and the British Indian Association.
have proved abortive. The zemindars in the mofussil who know that Lord Ripon is not the originator of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and that he has done much for the landholders, have turned a deaf ear to the advice of the *Hindu Patriot*.

100. The same paper says that so far as its information goes, the municipal elections held in the mofussil on the 25th November have been a success. In the great majority of cases the best men have been

Municipal elections in the Mofussil.
returned as Commissioners.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA.
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ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Dec. 1st, 1884.

101. The *Sar Sudhánidhi*, of the 1st December, says that the people of India are in the habit of showing their respect to the representatives of their gracious Sovereign. Lord Ripon.

Sovereign. But the demonstrations in honour of Lord Ripon are the result of their genuine feeling towards him. The writer says that any amount of harm done to them will not make them disloyal, but any small amount of good done will make them grateful, and he wonders that still their rulers do not try to oblige them by small acts of justice.

102. The same paper says that the Native Press exposes failures of justice and acts of oppression, and the Loyalty of the people. Anglo-Indian Press wants to hide them. Now

the question is, which is disloyal? The Anglo-Indians seek to impoverish India and to rule the country in an arbitrary manner, while the natives try to prevent this. Which of these two classes can with fairness be termed disloyal?

103. The *Surabbi*, of the 2nd December, is very glad that the British Indian Association and the reception of Lord Ripon. British Indian Association will present an address to Lord Ripon in defiance of the opinion of the *Hindu Patriot*.

104. The same paper says that Mr. Tayler has, after due enquiry, come to the conclusion that the Aranghata collision was due to the fault of the deceased

driver Cummings. The writer is glad that the efforts of the Anglo-Indian papers which tried to prove that the native officers were responsible for the accident have failed.

105. The same paper says that Lord Ripon desired two years ago that native gentlemen should be entrusted with the management of the Agra College.

Natives and the management of colleges. He expressed his satisfaction upon visiting that college, and expressed the opinion that the management of all colleges should be entrusted to native gentlemen. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will give effect to the intentions of Lord Ripon in this matter.

106. The same paper says that Mr. Ewbank, the Principal of the Patna College, ordered the students to take no part in the municipal election. The writer says

Mr. Ewbank. that the Principal has no right to pass such an order.

107. The same paper says that the Secretary of State has requested the Government of India to supply Editors of

Giving of official papers to Editors. newspapers with official papers. The writer says that this will not cost Government much, but the benefit which will accrue from this will be very great. At present Editors publish much that proves inaccurate regarding the intentions of Government owing to the want of correct information. This will be prevented if Government supplies Editors with accurate information. The writer hopes that Government will supply all Editors with official papers.

108. The same paper says that upon seeing the people of Agra making arrangements for the reception of

Mr. Finlay. Lord Ripon, the Magistrate, Mr. Finlay, was very angry, and tried to put an end to the preparations for reception; but he did not succeed. The writer says that by acting in the above manner the Magistrate has not only acted illegally, but has displayed his want of loyalty. A native Magistrate would most probably have been punished under these circumstances. Why then should not Mr. Finlay be punished?

109. The same paper says that upon the pretext that the country would suffer from drought if the forests were not conserved, Government has confiscated

The Rajah of Susang.

the forests owned by the Rajah of Susang. The writer says that there is no objection to Government's confiscating the forests. But upon what ground has it confiscated the elephants? Will the keeping of elephants prevent famine? The Rajah derived a large income from the sale of the elephants that were caught. But owing to the confiscation of these he has been reduced to extremities. The Rajah entreated Government to save him from this injustice. But instead of doing him justice, Government has only conferred upon him the hereditary title of Maharajah.

110. The same paper says that Government derived an income of 59 lakhs last year from the sale of stamps in the North-Western Provinces. Referring to this,

The sale of justice.
the Commissioner of Court-fee Stamps in the North-Western Provinces has said:—"It is hardly right for the Government to tax justice and legal procedure to such an extent." The writer says, when everybody is condemning the Court Fees Act, Government should repeal it.

111. The same paper says that a planter of Bhowanipore in Jungipore had the niece of a poor man forcibly brought to him by his men. She was confined in the planter's house all night. The uncle of the poor girl went to rescue her. But he was beaten and driven away. The poor girl was allowed to go away next morning. On coming out of the planter's house she cried: "I have been deprived of my caste, my husband will not take me back, I had better die," and tried to drown herself in a tank. Upon this the planter's men again dragged her away, and no trace has been found of her yet. The writer says that India will never be happy so long as Englishmen are not checked, and so long as the criminal procedure is not amended. If oppressions of the above kind continue, the English Government will be shaken to its foundations.

112. The same paper says that Lord Ripon has always tried to benefit the cultivators. He has given proof of his friendliness towards the cultivators by establishing agricultural banks in Central

The new settlement rules of Lord Ripon.
India, and by making efforts to increase the rights of the ryots of Bengal and Behar. On the eve of his departure he is going to confer a benefit upon the cultivators of India which should entitle him to the lasting gratitude of Indians. Lord Ripon has ruled that a re-settlement of lands should not be made except under certain specified circumstances. The writer objects to the rule that a re-settlement will be made if a rise takes place in the price of crops. He says that if Government consents to lower the rate of revenue when the price of crops falls, then only can it be justified in enhancing the rate when the price of crops rises. The writer says that the injustice and oppression incident to repeated re-settlements will be removed by the above measure of Lord Ripon.

113. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 2nd December, complains that the Lieutenant-Governor though he came

Famine in Bengal.
to the part of the country, the people of which are suffering from want of food, did not enquire into its true condition. He formed his opinion from the statements made by well-to-do men and by officials. He would have certainly formed a very different opinion if he had taken the trouble to go to a village. If a single laborer died in England for want of food, even the Premier would find it difficult to retain his position. But it is a very different matter in India. The famine policy of Government is simply abominable. The people pay taxes, but they are allowed to die of starvation. They pay, but get nothing in return.

SURABHI,
Dec. 2nd, 1884.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI
Dec. 2nd, 1884.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.
Dec. 2nd, 1884.

114. The same paper says that the hearty receptions given to Lord Ripon wherever he goes have exasperated the Editor of a certain English journal in India, which says that all these demonstrations have been got up by a set of Calcutta agitators, and that the really intelligent and influential classes have held themselves aloof from them. The writer has nothing to object to if such thoughts bring consolation to the mind of the said Editor. But he is of opinion that no one in the country with his eyes open will put any faith in what that Editor says.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

115. The same paper says that the elections in the Burdwani Municipality were very successful. The rate-payers took very great interest in them.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

116. A correspondent, writing to the same paper, says that there are about 700 bighas of arable land in the villages of Parsuna and Tetulia in the thana of Manteswara. Of these 700, only 50 bighas were cultivated, and they are likely to produce only 50 maunds of paddy. The villagers have no other occupation except agriculture. They have either pawned or sold all valuables they had, down to the household furniture. Now they have nothing to live upon. Many are living on one meal a day.

Another correspondent, writing from Ketugram, says that there is famine all over the country. The laborers and even middle class men have already spent all they had. They are now living in the utmost misery, and this is only the commencement of their sufferings.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

117. A correspondent, writing from Paratal, complains of the miserable state of the village roads and of the want of a sub-post-office. The writer is glad to notice that since the Kana Nadi has been joined with the Eden Canal, the scarcity of water has disappeared, and malaria has become less severely felt.

SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 2nd, 1884.

118. The *Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 2nd December, says that the affairs of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway are worse managed since the transfer of Babu Rangati Mukerji. He kept the railway Babus in check. There is irregularity even in selling tickets. The evening train does not start in time, but according to the whims of the Babus.

SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA.

The Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

119. The same paper says that the cars on the Shyambazar tramway now start at the interval of 30 minutes instead of 10 minutes as formerly, and they take a very large number of passengers, a number much larger than they should carry.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 4th, 1884.

Cruelties in the Presidency Jail.

120. The *Samrád Prabhákar*, of the 4th December, thanks Mr. Thompson for appointing a Commission of Enquiry into the matter of the cruelties practised in the Presidency Jail. The writer says that the thanks of the community are due to the Editor of the *Statesman* for boldly exposing them.

SAMVAD PURNA CHANDRODAYA,
Dec. 4th, 1884.

Lord Ripon.

121. The *Samvád Purna Chandrodaya*, of the 4th December, says that Lord Ripon has been able to appreciate the loyalty of the people of Bengal. He is sure to speak of their loyalty at home, and Her Majesty will learn how loyal her subjects are in India. Anglo-Indians are of course greatly mortified.

PRABHÁTI.
Dec. 5th, 1884.

Lord Ripon.

122. The *Prabháti*, of the 5th December, says that the demonstrations in honour of Lord Ripon plainly show that the natives are loyal to the British Government. The triumphal arches erected in Calcutta for the reception of

Lord Ripon and the mottoes hung over them show the intense loyalty of the people to the British Government. If the natives sometimes indulge in sharp criticisms, they are all levelled against wrong-doers.

123. The *Samvad Bähiká*, of the 13th November, is glad to learn that the timely visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has resulted in a certain number of useful public works being undertaken, by which the famine-striken day-laborers will be exceedingly benefited.

124. The same paper expresses great sorrow at the death of Mr. Fawcett, Member of Parliament, who was known to be a great friend of India.

The late Mr. Fawcett. Its contemporary of the *Utkal Dipiká* writes in the same strain, and publishes a brief sketch of Mr. Fawcett's eventful career.

125. The same paper brings the wretched condition of the Baliapal road in the Balasore district prominently to the notice of the authorities, and points out that as the road is one of the most important routes of commerce in the Balasore district, particular care should be taken to keep it open throughout the year. As a fact, it is practically closed in the rainy season; hence a great deal of inconvenience is caused to the public. Something should be spent every year on the repairs of this road, if the cost cannot be defrayed from the road cess allotment of a particular year.

126. The same paper is satisfied with the arrangements that the Municipal elections in Balasore. Balasore Municipality have made for conducting the elections in the different parts of the town.

127. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 15th November, highly praises the Orissa Association for the pains that they have taken and the expenses that they have incurred in explaining to the municipal rate-payers the municipal rules and their duties in connection therewith.

128. The same paper highly approves of that Resolution of the Government of India wherein it is directed that clerks in every Government office will have medical attendance and necessary medicines, when required, free of cost. It therefore highly praises Lord Ripon for this benevolent order. Its contemporary of the *Utkal Darpan* also speaks approvingly of the measure.

129. The same paper learns from a Resolution of Government that the Cultivation of ganja in Mayurbhunj. cultivation of the ganja plant has been strictly prohibited in the State of Mayurbhunj. Had the Rajah been living, he would surely have objected to this order. It is doubtful whether Government are justified in exercising this power in the Gurjat States.

130. In an article headed "The Water-rate Commission," the same paper, after giving the substance of the Government Resolution on the subject, goes on to make the following remarks:—

"Our readers will learn from the above account that of all the names we published in a previous issue of our paper, that of the Commissioner of Orissa only has been altered, and we find the name of Mr. Wilson in its place. Mr. Wilson was the Collector of Midnapore, and temporarily officiated as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. He is a man of reputation, and having been long in Midnapore has had some experience of canal work; but we fear he is quite ignorant of the cruel proceedings of the Canal Revenue officers of Orissa. Hence we cannot expect from him the same thorough-going enquiry as might have been expected had Mr. Larminie been one of the Members of

SAMVAD BAHIKÁ
Nov. 13th, 1884.

SAMVAD BAHIKÁ.

SAMVAD BAHIKÁ.

SAMVAD BAHIKÁ.

UTKAL DIPÍKA.
Nov. 15th, 1884.

UTKAL DIPÍKA.

UTKAL DIPÍKA.

UTKAL DIPÍKA.

the Commission. Thus the objections that we pointed out in a previous issue regarding the Members of the Commission still hold good."

The paper then proceeds to remark that a resolution was passed at a large meeting of the local zemindars to the effect that Government be memorialised for an order to direct an enquiry as to the effects of cutting outlets in open fields by which all water is taken out of such fields, thus leaving the tenants no supply of water for irrigation purposes other than that from the canal. Another resolution was also passed to the effect that Government be requested to appoint to the Commission an able officer who has experience of the Orissa Canals, such as the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Larminie, Mr. Toynbee, or Mr. Nolan. The zemindars would also like to see a competent native gentleman sit on the Commission. The paper advises the zemindars to take particular care to bring before the Commission as many details of canal oppression as they possibly can. It further urges them to create a fund with the object of protecting their own interests.

UTKAL DARPAH,
Nov. 1sth, 1884.

131. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 18th November, notices with pleasure the great excitement that is perceptible amongst the rate-payers of the Balasore Municipality owing to the introduction of the new municipal law in that municipality.

UTKAL DARPAH.

132. The same paper regrets to point out that there are certain defects in the new municipal rules which require correction. Under the rules each elector is required to present himself personally in a particular place on a particular date to nominate one or more of the several candidates for the office of Municipal Commissioner. If a rate-payer be a member of two municipalities situated at a great distance from each other, he cannot be present in both the municipalities at the same time. Besides this, there may be competent rate-payers who may be moving about in distant stations on the day of election, or who may not from some reason or other be able to present themselves at the polling place at the appointed hour. What will be the case of such rate-payers? The paper is therefore of opinion that the rate-payers should be allowed either to vote by means of voting papers or to send out delegates to represent their interests in the appointed place at the appointed time.

UTKAL DARPAH.

133. Referring to the adoption of a legal heir by the Rajah of Nilgiri, the same paper remarks that Government should wait till the Rajah's death and not come quickly to a final decision on the disputed question which has been the cause of great many troubles in that State.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 6th December 1884.